

GLA

He saw rich neſtar-thaws releafe the rigour
Of th' icy North; from froſt-bound Atlas' hands
His adamant ſetters fall: green vigour
Gladding the Scythian rocks, and Lybian ſands. *Craſhaw.*
It glads me
To ſee ſo many virtues thus united,
To reſtore juſtice and dethrone oppreſſion. *Orway.*
Each drinks the juice that glads the heart of man. *Pope.*
If juſtice Philips' coſtly head
Some frigid rhymes diſturbs,
They ſhall like Perſian tales be read,
And glad both babes and nurſes. *Swift.*
To GLADDER. *v. a.* [from *glad*.] To cheer; to delight; to
make glad; to exhilarate.
Oh, he was all made up of love and charms!
Delight of every eye! When he appear'd,
A ſecret pleaſure gladden'd all that ſaw him. *Addiſon's Cato.*
A kind of vital heat in the ſoul cheers and gladdens her,
when ſhe does not attend to it. *Addiſon's Spectator.*
GLADDER. *n. f.* [from *glad*.] One that makes glad; one that
gladdens; one that exhilarates.
Thou gladder of the mount of Cytheron,
Have pity, goddeſs. *Dryden.*
GLADE. *n. f.* [from *glan*, to be hot, or to ſhine; whence
the Daniſh *glad*, and the obſolete Engliſh *gleed*, a red hot
coal.] A lawn or opening in a wood. *Lucas.* It is taken
for an avenue through a wood, whether open or ſhaded, and
has theſe epithets of oppoſite meaning.
So flam'd his eyes with rage and rancorous ire;
But far within, as in a hollow glade,
Thoſe glaring lamps were ſet, that made a dreadful ſhade.
Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 11.
Lo where they ſpy'd, how in a gloomy glade
The lion ſleeping lay in ſecret ſhade.
O might I here
In ſolitude live ſavage, in ſome glade
Obſcur'd, where hiſt'ry woods, impenetrable
To ſtar or ſun-light, ſpread their umbrage broad,
And brown as evening. *Milton's Paradise Loſt, b. ix.*
When any, favour'd of high Jove,
Chances to paſs through this adventurous glade,
Swift as a ſparkle of a glancing ſtar
I ſhoot from heav'n to give him ſafe convoy. *Milton.*
For noonday's heat are cloſer arbours made,
And for freſh ev'ning air the op'net glade. *Dryd. Immoſcence.*
There, interpers'd in lawns and opening glades,
Thin trees ariſe that ſhun each other's ſhades. *Pope.*
By the heroes arm'd ſhades,
Glitt'ring through the gloomy glades;
By the youths that dy'd for love,
Wand'ring in the myrtle grove,
Reſtore, reſtore Eurydice to life!
Oh, take the husband, or reſtore the wife! *Pope's St. Cecil.*
GLADEN. *n. f.* [from *gladius*, Latin, a ſword.] Swordgrafs: a
GLADDER. *n. f.* [from *glad*.] Joy; gladneſs.
GLADFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *glad* and *fulneſs*.] Joy; gladneſs.
And there him reſts in riotous ſuſtenance
Of all his gladfulneſs, and kingly joyance. *Spenser.*
GLADIATOR. *n. f.* [Latin; *gladiateur*, Fr.] A ſwordplayer;
a prizefighter.
Then whiſt his foe each gladiator ſoils,
The athlet, looking on, enjoys the ſpoils. *Denham.*
Beſides, in gratitude for ſuch high matters,
Know I have vow'd two hundred gladiators. *Dryden's Perſ.*
GLADLY. *adv.* [from *glad*.] Joyfully; with gayety; with
merriment; with triumph; with exultation.
For his particular, I'll receive him gladly;
But not one follower. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
You are going to ſet us right; and 'tis an advantage every
body will gladly ſee you engroſs the glory of. *Blount to Pope.*
GLADNESS. *n. f.* [from *glad*.] Cheerfulneſs; joy; exultation.
By ſuch degrees the ſpreading gladneſs grew
In every heart, which fear had froze before:
The ſtanding ſtreets with ſo much joy they view,
That with leſs grief the perſh'd they deplore. *Dryden.*
GLAD SOME. *adj.* [from *glad*.]
1. Pleaſed; gay; delighted.
The hiſt'ry angels to and fro deſcend,
From hiſt'ry heaven in glad ſome company. *Fairy Queen.*
The glad ſome ghoults in circling troops attend,
And with unwear'd eyes behold their friend:
Delight to hover near. *Dryden's Æn. b. iv.*
2. Cauſing joy; having an appearance of gayety.
Each morn they wak'd me with a ſprightly lay;
Of opening heav'n they ſung and glad ſome day. *Prior.*
GLAD SOME. *n. f.* [from *glad ſome*.] With gayety and de-
light.
GLAD SOME. *n. f.* [from *glad ſome*.] Gayety; ſhowineſs;
delight.
GLAD SOME. *n. f.* [from *glad ſome*.] Gayety; ſhowineſs;
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delight.

GLA

1. The white of an egg.
Take the glaire of eggs, and ſtrain it as ſhort as water,
Peaſham on Drawing.
2. A kind of halbert.
To GLAIRE. *v. a.* [from *glairer*, French; from the noun.] To
ſmear with the white of an egg. This word is ſtill uſed by
the bookbinders.
GLANCE. *n. f.* [from *glantz*, German, glitter.]
1. A ſudden ſhoot of light or ſplendour.
His off'ring ſoon propitious fire from heav'n
Conſum'd with nimble glance, and grateful ſteam:
The other's not; for his was not ſincere. *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*
2. A ſtroke or dart of the beam of fight.
The aſpects which procure love are not gazings, but
ſudden glances and dartings of the eye. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*
There are of theſe ſort of beauties which laſt but for a
moment; ſome particularity of a violent paſſion, ſome grace-
ful action, a ſmile, a glance of an eye, a diſdainful look, and
a look of gravity. *Dryden's Duſſejoy.*
3. A ſnatch of fight; a quick view.
The ample mind takes a ſurvey of ſeveral objects with one
glance. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
To GLANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſhoot a ſudden ray of ſplendour.
He double blows about him fiercely laid,
That glaring fire out of the iron play'd,
As ſparkles from the anvil uſe,
When heavy hammers on the wedge are ſway'd. *Fai. Queen.*
When through the gloom the glancing lightnings fly,
Heavy the rattling thunders roll on high. *Rous.*
2. To fly off in an oblique direction.
He has a little gall'd me, I confeſs;
But as the jeſt did glance away from me,
'Tis ten to one it maim'd you two outright. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To ſtrike in an oblique direction.
Poiſ'd in air, the jav'lin ſent,
Through Paris' ſhield the forceful weapon went,
His corſet pierces, and his garment rends,
And glancing downwards near his flank deſcends. *Pope.*
4. To view with a quick caſt of the eye; to play the eye.
O' th' ſudden up they riſe and dance,
Then ſit again, and ſigh and glance;
Then dance again, and kiſs. *Suckling.*
Mighty dulneſs crown'd,
Shall take through Grub-ftreet her triumphant round;
And her Parnafus glancing o'er at once,
Behold a hundred ſons, and each a dunce. *Pope's Dunciad.*
The cooing dove
Flies thick in am'rous chace, and wanton rolls
The glancing eye, and turns the changeful ſcene. *Thomſon.*
5. To cenſure by oblique hints.
How can'ſt thou thus, for ſhame, Titania,
Glance at my credit with Hippolita,
Knowing I know thy love to Theſeus? *Shakeſpeare.*
Some men glance and dart at others, by juſtifying themſelves
by negatives; as to ſay, this I do not. *Bacon, Eſſay 23.*
I have never glanced upon the late deſigned proceſſion of his
holineſs and his attendants, notwithstanding it might have
afforded matter to many ludicrous ſpeculations. *Addiſon's Spect.*
It was objected againſt him that he had written verſes,
wherein he glanced at a certain reverend doctor, famous for
dulneſs. *Swift.*
To GLANCE. *v. a.* To move nimbly; to ſhoot obliquely.
Glancing an eye of pity on his loſſes,
Enough to preſs a royal merchant down. *Shak. Mer. of Ven.*
GLANCINGLY. *adv.* [from *glance*.] In an oblique broken
manner; tranſiently.
Sir Richard Hawkins hath done ſomething in this kind, but
brokenly and glancingly, intending chiefly a diſcourſe of his
own voyage. *Hakeuill on Providence.*
GLAND. *n. f.* [from *glans*, Latin; *gland*, French.]
All the glands of a human body are reduced to two ſorts,
viz. conglobate and conglomerate. A conglobate gland is a
little ſmooth body, wrapt up in a fine ſkin, by which it is
ſeparated from all the other parts, only admitting an artery
and nerve to paſs in, and giving way to a vein and excretory
canal to come out: of this ſort are the glands in the brain, the
labial glands, and teſtes. A conglomerate gland is compoſed
of many little conglobate glands, all tied together, and wrapt
up in the common tunicle or membrane. *Quincy.*
I obſerved the abſceſs to have begun deep in the body of the
glands. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*
The glands, which o'er the body ſpread,
Fine complicated clues of nervous thread,
Involv'd and twiſt'd with th' arterial duct,
The rapid motion of the blood obſtrict. *Blackm. Creation.*
GLANDERS. *n. f.* [from *gland*.] In a horſe, is the running of
corrupt matter from the noſe, which differs in colour accord-
ing to the degree of the malignity, being white, yellow, green
or black. *Farrin's Diſt.*

GLA

His horſe is poſſeſt with the glanders, and like to moſe in
the chine. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*
GLANDIFEROUS. *adj.* [from *glans* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing maſt;
bearing acorns, or fruit like acorns.
The beech is of two ſorts, and numbered amongſt the
glandiferous trees. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
GLANDULE. *n. f.* [from *glandula*, Latin; *glandule*, Fr.] A ſmall
gland ſerving to the ſecretion of humours.
Nature hath provided ſeveral glandules to ſeparate this juice
from the blood, and no leſs than four pair of channels to con-
vey it into the mouth, which are called *duſtus ſalivales*. *Rey.*
GLANDULOSITY. *n. f.* [from *glandulosus*.] A collection of
glands.
In the upper parts of worms are found certain white and
oval glanduſities. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*
GLANDULOUS. *adj.* [from *glanduſus*, Latin; *glanduleus*, Fr. from
glandula.] Pertaining to the glands; ſubſiſting in the glands;
having the nature of glands.
There are no teſticles, or parts official unto generation, but
glandulous ſubſtances, that hold the nature of emunditories. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 17.*
Such conſtitutions muſt be ſubject to glandulous tumours
and ruptures of the lymphatick, and all the diſeaſes thereon
dependent. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
To GLARE. *v. n.* [from *glacere*, Dutch.]
1. To ſhine ſo as to dazzle the eyes.
After great light, if you come ſuddenly into the dark, or,
contrariwiſe, out of the dark into a glaring light, the eye is
dazzled for a time, and the ſight confuſed. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
His glaring eyes with anger's venom ſwell,
And like the brand of ſoul Aleclo flame. *Fairfax, b. ii.*
He is every where above conceits of epigrammatick wit,
and groſs hyperboles: he maintains majeſty in the miſt of
plainneſs; he ſhines, but glares not; and is ſtately without
ambition. *Dryden.*
The court of Cacus ſtands reveal'd to fight;
The cavern glares with new admitted light. *Dryden's Æn.*
Alas, thy dazzled eye
Beholds this man in a falſe glaring light,
Which conqueſt and ſucceſs have thrown upon him. *Addiſon.*
2. To look with fierce piercing eyes.
Avant, and quit my ſight! let the earth hide thee!
Thou haſt no ſpeculation in thoſe eyes,
Which thou do'ſt glare with. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
Look, how pale he glares!
His form and cauſe conjoin'd, preaching to ſtones,
Would make them capable. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*
Now friends no more, nor walking hand in hand;
But when they met they made a ſurly ſtand,
And glar'd, like angry lions, as they paſs'd,
And wiſh'd that ev'ry look might be their laſt. *Dryd. Fables.*
3. To ſhine offensively, or with too much labour'd luſtre.
The moſt glaring and notorious paſſages are none of the
fineſt, or moſt correct. *Felton on the Clafficks.*
To GLARE. *v. a.* To ſhoot ſuch ſplendour as the eye cannot
bear.
One ſpirit in them rul'd, and every eye
Glar'd lightning, and ſhot forth pernicious fire
Among th' accuſt, that wither'd all their ſtrength. *Milton.*
GLARE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Overpowering luſtre; ſplendour, ſuch as dazzles the eye.
The frame of burniſh'd ſteel that caſt a glare
From far, and ſeem'd to thaw the freezing air. *Dryd. Fab.*
I have griev'd to ſee a perſon of quality gliding by me in
her chair at two o'clock in the morning, and looking like a
ſpectre amidſt a glare of flambeaux. *Addiſon's Guardian.*
Here in a grotto, ſhelter'd cloſe from air,
And ſcreen'd in ſhades from day's deteſted glare,
She ſighs for ever. *Pope's Rock of the Lock.*
2. A fierce piercing look.
About them round,
A lion now he ſtalks with fiery glare. *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*
GLAREOUS. *adj.* [from *glareus*, Fr. *glareus*, Latin, from *glare*.]
Conſiſting of viſcous transparent matter, like the white of an
egg.
GLARING. *adj.* Applied to any thing very ſhocking: as, a
glaring crime.
GLASS. *n. f.* [from *glaz*, Saxon; *glas*, Dutch, as *Pezon* imagines
from *glia*, Britiſh, green. In Eſe it is called *klann*, and this
primarily ſignifies clear or clear, being ſo denominat'd from
its transparency.]
1. An artificial ſubſtance made by fuſing fixed ſalts and flint or
ſand together, with a vehement fire.
The word *glaz* cometh from the Belgick and High Dutch: *glaz*,
from the verb *glazen*, which ſignifies amongſt them to
ſhine; or perhaps from *glacies* in the Latin, which is ice,
whoſe colour it reſembles. *Peaſham on Drawing.*
Glass is thought to compoſt a firm a body that it is
indeſtructible by art or nature, and is alſo of ſo cloſe a tex-
ture that the ſubtleſt chymical ſpirits cannot pervade it. *Boyle.*
Show'rs of granadoes rain, by ſudden burſt

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Diſſolving murder's bowels, fragments of ſteel
And ſtones, and glaſs and nitrous grain aduſt. *Phillips.*
2. A glaſs veſſel of any kind.
I'll ſee no more;
And yet the eighth appears, who bears a glaſs
Which ſhews me many more. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
3. A looking-glaſs; a mirror.
He was the mark and glaſs, copy and book,
That faſhion'd others. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*
He ſpreads his ſubtle nets from light,
With twinkling glaſſes, to betray
The larks that in the meſſes light. *Dryden's Horace.*
4. An Hour GLASS. A glaſs uſed in meaſuring time by the
flux of ſand.
Were my wife's liver
Infeſted as her life, ſhe would not live
The running of one glaſs. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*
5. A cup of glaſs uſed to drink in.
To this laſt coſtly treaty,
That ſwallow'd ſo much treaſure, and like a glaſs
Did break 't' th' riſing. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*
When thy heart
Dilates with fervent joys, and eager ſoul
Prompts to purſue the ſparkling glaſs, beſure
'Tis time to ſhun it. *Phillips.*
6. The quantity of wine uſually contained in a glaſs; a
draught.
While a man thinks one glaſs more will not make him
drunk, that one glaſs hath diſabled him from well diſcerning
his preſent condition. *Taylor's Rule of living bti.*
The firſt glaſs may paſs for health, the ſecond for goo-
humour, the third for our friends; but the fourth is for our
enemies. *Temple.*
7. A perſpective glaſs.
Like thoſe who have ſurveyed the moon by glaſſes, I can
only tell of a new and ſhining world above us; but not relate
the riches and glories of the place. *Dryden.*
GLASS. *adj.* Vitreous; made of glaſs.
Get thee glaſs eyes;
And, like a ſcurvy politician, ſcem
To ſee the things thou do'ſt not. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
Glaſs bottles are more fit for this ſecond ſining than thoſe
of wood. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
To GLASS. *v. a.*
1. To ſee as in a glaſs; to repreſent as in a glaſs or mirror.
Methinks I am partaker of thy paſſion,
And in thy caſe do glaſs mine own debility. *Stidney, b. ii.*
2. To caſe in glaſs.
Methought all his ſenſes were lockt in his eye,
As jewels in cryſtal for ſome prince to buy;
Who tend'ring their own worth, from whence they were
glaz'd,
Did point out to buy them, along as you paſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To cover with glaſs; to glaze.
I have obſerved little grains of ſilver to lie hid in the ſmall
cavities, perhaps glaſſed over by a vitrifying heat, in crucibles
wherein ſilver has been long kept in fuſion. *Boyle.*
GLASSFURNACE. *n. f.* [from *glaz* and *furnace*.] A furnace in
which glaſs is made by liquefaction.
If our dreamer pleaſes to try whether the glowing heat of a
glazfurnace be barely a wandering imagination in a drowy
man's fancy, by putting his hand into it, he may perhaps be
awakened into a certainty that it is ſomething more than bare
imagination. *Locke.*
GLASSGazing. *adj.* [from *glaz* and *gazing*.] Finical; often con-
templating himſelf in a mirror.
A whorſon, glaſsgazing, ſuperſerviceable, finical rogue. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
One whole trade
is to poliſh and grind glaſs.
The glaſsgrinders complain of the trouble they meet
with. *Boyle.*
GLASSHOUSE. *n. f.* [from *glaz* and *houſe*.] A houſe where glaſs is
manufactured.
I remember to have met with an old Roman Moſaic,
compoſed of little pieces of clay half-vitrified, and prepared
at the glaſshouſes. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*
GLASSMAN. *n. f.* [from *glaz* and *man*.] One who ſells glaſs.
The profit of glaſſes conſiſts only in a ſmall preſent made
by the glaſſman. *Swift.*
GLASSMETAL. *n. f.* [from *glaz* and *metal*.] Glaſs in fuſion,
Let proof be made of the incorporating of copper or braſs
with glaſsmetal. *Bacon's Phyſ. Rem.*
GLASSWORK. *n. f.* [from *glaz* and *work*.] Manuſactory of glaſs.
The cryſtalline Venice glaſs is a mixture, in equal portions,
of ſtones brought from Pavia, and the aſhes of a weed called
kali, gathered in a deſert between Alexandria and Roſetta;
and is by the Egyptians uſed firſt for fuel, and then they cruſh
the aſhes into lumps like a ſtone, and ſo ſell them to the Ve-
netians for their glaſſworks. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

GLASSWORK,